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Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

Mr. Grant complained of being disturbed, not allowed to go on, etc., and made such statements the following: "I have observed the rule," "I cannot remember the arguments," "Shall I state them over and pile them up here?" "There is no need that I should mention them, as my opponent has stated them; is not that enough?" "I shall come to them by-and-by." "I have kept the rule."

As I understand it," etc., etc. He said his opponent had the advantage of him (as indeed had). But he was told if Mr. Fletcher had advantage of him now, in accordance with rule, he, Mr. Grant, would have the same advantage in the last half of the debate, as he would have the lead; when, if his opponent did not state his arguments after him, and make an effort to refute them, he, Mr. F., should be taken and the debate closed. Mr. Grant being told the rule required him to state the arguments of his opponent, and make an effort to prove them unsound, he made a childish and dishonorable

peal from the decision of the chairman to the congregation for the privilege of going on as a counter-measure. The speaker, who had been invited, but he was obliged to break down; and thus the debate closed. Had Mr. Grant stated the arguments of his opponent, and attempted to answer them, the discussion would have gone on, and he would have saved himself from dishonorable defeat, through the unscripturalness of his doctrine and the sophistry of his arguments which had appeared.

March, June 26th.

REST.

I am waiting by the river,
And my heart has waxed long;
Now I think I hear the chorus
Of the angels' welcome song:
I see the dawn is breaking,
On the hillslope of the blest,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling,

Far away beyond the shadows
Of this weary vale of tears,
Through the tide of bliss is sweeping
The bright and changeless years.
O, I long to be with Jesus
In the mansions of the blest,
“Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.”

They are launching on the river,
From the calm and quiet shore,
And they soon will bear my spirit
Where the weary cease to roam;
For the tide is swiftly flowing,
And I long to greet the blest,
“Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.”

“GOING HOME.”

The time is rapidly drawing near when I
will be for a season released from the prison
walls of Washington city, to fly along the railway,
away up among the mountain peaks, rugged

ists, green valleys and warm trunks of my old
of Elaine. Who would not stay
from his home for good, as to
quisite pleasure on feels when again speed
that loved spot? "Going Home" T. Do I
the force of those words? Four long years
taught me how to value that dear old cottage
the faces gathered there to welcome me as I
its threshold. How many reminiscences it
to mind as I enter beneath its roof.

Time, I notice, has wrought its changes in
place these years. The old in the ap-
pearance of the old homestead. Death may not
entered, but unmistakable evidences herald
approach. And yet much remains to assure
that it is the same old home. There is the
grass plot where I used to play; the old barn
its rough beams and hiding-nooks; the old clo-
the Kitchen; the library on the shelf, with fat
books, and perhaps even the same slat and

I once used to carry to school. I wander through the various rooms, and find the furniture is still in the same position. The old-fashioned, polished, worn, still wearing its former appearance. I look upon the shrubbery. It is larger, thicker, and shading the well known spots. And there is a winding river, still calmly flowing along the banks bordered with familiar trees. Here and there perhaps a near dwelling casts a shadow on its clear surface, or some artificial contrivance mars its beauty, but otherwise it remains the same as before.

Such are the welcome old-fashioned signs of your youth. The din and hustle of a great city at once forgotten, and the quiet, peaceful life of one home is rendered doubly dear by the contrast. And then, as I enter the rustic chamber, a beautiful Sabbath morn., such as New England only can present, what are my emotions. How few of the old "pillars" remain!

dear departed! How many new faces are lost inquisitively at you. How many who were children when last you saw your mother, or your father, or your grandmother? But there, the same old place; the same pulpit. The organs force its solemn tone, as usual. Many faces gather around you as close of service renew fellowship; greeting you with such courtesy as bring forth the tear of joy. Fathers and mothers "in Israel" reach out their hands to recognize and bless you; a few of the young men or Sunday School children, around you, with the warm interest, about the playmates and welfare. And as you return, ever service, listen to the reading of the family Bible, and the ever familiar words of evening prayer of "father," hear spoken the tender "good night of mother, brother and sister and lie down on the old-fashioned bedstead, not the warm tears flow down the cheek, and

the joyful and softened heart well up fountain of thankfulness, finding in those words "There no more like home." E. J.

War Department, Washington.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.—It has been mostly understood among legendaries the pope's residence in Rome. But some, although historians are not agreed that he was to Rome. Pope Pius IX. has corrected tradition by his infallibility, and decided that he would not leave Rome. The fact being the present state of his affairs makes it inconvenient for him to attend the proposed celebration year. The following notice is doubtless correct.

The 26th of June, 1867, will be the anniversary of the death of Pope Gregory XVI. The Pope is to convocate all the bishops of the world to Rome, where a grand jubilee will be celebrated.—*Independent.*

A WONDERFUL CROWD.—A letter from Burg states that crowds assemble daily in

theatrical in that city, at noon, as spectators, an angel holding an hour glass, turns it over, and the clock strikes the figures successively, representing childhood, youth, manhood, old age, strikes the full twelve; and the Saviour appears in glory alone; the twelve apostles come and kneel before him, and he lifts his hands and each to impart a blessing; a cock at the same time flaps his wings three times, and crowing thrice, when the figures are again struck.

NOVEL METHOD OF WATERING TREES.—Our inventors in the United States are not behind those in Europe. An iron tube is to be run up the sides of the trees in the public gardens which will conduct watering in summer. The tube will be struck by four or six apertures as to produce an artificial shower, when needed.

We do not set the mark of holiness high enough.

At the 10th inst. President Johnson is expected to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument, September 6th.

At the Fourth of July dinner given on board the "Herald," the following toast was offered: "England and America—mother and child; both doing well."

The constitutionality of the New York license, or excise law is to be decided before the Supreme Court of the State this month. Meanwhile a record is kept of those who are violating the law.

On the 8th inst. Timothy Cronan, of Cambridge, was fined \$50 and costs, and committed to the House of Correction for three months, for keeping a liquor nuisance. A. H. Stevens' liquor was confiscated.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says that the portrait of Washington which hangs in the main room of the College at Trinity, in that State, was removed a few days ago, and a picture of Jeff. Davis put in its place.

A Miss Jacobs, a school teacher, was lately refused a passage from Savannah to New York, on board a steam packet. She has colored blood in her veins. She has friends and money, for their illegal, outrageous act.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, states that the New Orleans river was a premeditated affair. He favored the assembling of the Convention of 1864 as the only means of securing the adoption of the constitutional amendment passed by Congress, and thereby insuring the admission of the Louisiana Representatives in Congress.

The President has turned out of office the Collector of Philadelphia, Col. Wm. E. Thomas, and has appointed Wm. P. Johnson. Col. Thomas has resolved to test the power of the President to appoint another to office, when no vacancy exists, without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

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Dr. H. G. Jackson, who was wounded in the New Orleans riot, is one of the stationed Methodist clergymen of that city, and at the time had the charge of the New Orleans Advocate during the absence of Dr. Newman.

Mr. Hickey, of the Detroit Conference, for five years a missionary to the Indians, on his way to the White Mountains, spent Sabbath before last in this city, and preached in the afternoon at the church of Dr. Newman.

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Domestic.

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A private letter from Vicksburg, Miss., states that at least 30 freedmen have been murdered in that county within the past six weeks. Union men are seeking refuge in the city.

A State Convention of colored men met at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 6th, to discuss questions relative to agriculture, mining, manufactures and education, in connection with the colored race.

Secretary McCulloch has decided that foreign vessels may be registered as American, provided they are taken to pieces before being brought into the country, and then put together again afterward.

Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in New York, Aug. 11th. She has been to England to secure pecuniary aid to establish High Church worship in Hawaii. She is said to have failed in her mission.

Gen. Steadman and Fullerton have made their first report on the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. They have come to the conclusion that the freedmen would fare better without the Bureau than with it.

Beaufort, S. C., which was formerly an aristocratic winter resort of the Southerners, has become completely Yankelized with New Englanders. Many, every officer-hold, land-owner and store-keeper have fled from New England.

A letter from Dalton, Ga., says that one company there took out \$10,000 worth of gold from the mines in one day, and the capitalists of New York and Boston are about to ship extensive mining machinery to that place.

Secretary Seward left Washington for New York, on the 10th inst., his daughter being ill. The Sec-

times more honest, and a man of ten times more brain." Many have been chosen to the Convention.

The Johnson Convention delegates had assembled at Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., to the number of 100. The delegates belong to classes known as disaffected Republicans, Copperheads, and Secessionists. The latter class is said to be predominant, and it includes many men who have held prominent positions under the United States Government, and later under the traitor regime. The utmost exertions are being made to secure a harmonious session. The "Wigwag" for the meeting has been erected at an expense of \$15,000. Its dimensions are 100 by 100 feet. Among other conveniences, it is provided with bar-rooms where the members can "fire up."

A Johnson Convention was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last week. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Democratic Committee; Hon. L. Saltonstall was chosen President. Speaking of the issue between the President and Congress, he said: "I believed in the right, but the civil war would wrench our land in Republican blood, and I was met with sneers and ridicule as a Union savior. I say here gentlemen that I do most solemnly believe that if this question remains open another year, that ere that year is passed you will see more bloodshed this country, another civil war, and that war not between the Union and the traitor, but between the Union and the traitor, and the traitor and the Union."

Gen. Wells, of Louisiana, states that the New Orleans river was a premeditated affair. He favored the assembling of the Convention of 1864 as the only means of securing the adoption of the constitutional amendment passed by Congress, and thereby insuring the admission of the Louisiana Representatives in Congress.

The President has turned out of office the Collector of Philadelphia, Col. Wm. E. Thomas, and has appointed Wm. P. Johnson. Col. Thomas has resolved to test the power of the President to appoint another to office, when no vacancy exists, without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

The British ships Terrible, Albion, Medway and Great Eastern sailed from Newfoundland, Aug. 1st and 2d, to search for the telegraph cable lost last year. On the 10th inst. the cable was found, and the ship was ordered to return to the main land across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the main land and was wrecked in two places. The anchors of fishing vessels had broken it. That being restored telegraph communication to New York is completed.

We congratulate the Richmond Christian Advocate on its being able to deny that the University of Virginia is "preparing a series of school books, in which the Confederate cause will be glorified." We also apologize for stating that the University has resolved to test the power of the President to appoint another to office, when no vacancy exists, without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

Dr. Newman, editor of the New Orleans Advertiser, was in New York on the 6th. He left New Orleans two days before the riot, and states that the Union men were not fearing an attack, having been assured by General Sheridan and Baird that peace should be preserved.

Mr. Hickey, of the Detroit Conference, for five years a missionary to the Indians, on his way to the White Mountains, spent Sabbath before last in this city, and preached in the afternoon at the church of Dr. Newman.

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